

EXCITEMENT AT UTICA AND BOSTON. We lay before our readers, in our preceding columns, all the transactions touching the Convention of Utica, which we had received by previous mails. Yesterday morning's mail deepens the interest of the scene. The Convention of Utica has been broken up from that city—and the Fanatics were attempting to seek an abiding place in some other town. The following is the fullest sketch we have been able to collect from various sources:

The Utica Observer of Tuesday morning deep education The Utica Observer of Tuesday morning deprecates the road and extraordinary proceedings of the Common Council of the town, who had offered the Abolitionists. council of the town, who had offered the Abolitionists, without authority and in defiance of the declared wishes of her citizens, the use of the Court-House. "His Honor the Mayor," (the respected Kirkland.) "Aldermen Hubbard, Williams, Butler and McBride, refused their assent to the resolution; but it was carried by the votes of Ald. Peckham, Delong, Sidebotham, Kellegg, Curran, Dean and Tracy; and the disgraceful record of their doings remains a blot upon the before untarnished character of our city. This act produced the greatest excitement; but the peace of our city has not been disturbed; our fellow-citizens, with their characteristic love of order, while yet smarting under a keen sense of the indignity offered them, but regardful of what was due to themselves and the reputation of our place, took immediate measures to repel, in a proper manner, the insult of a portion of their conduct. This was done in a most emphatic nanner on Saturday evening, by the largest meeting ever assembled in this city. The resolutions adopted may be found in our columns, and they speak the almost united sense of this community; and they must be respected. It is therefore certain that the Court House cannot be occupied by the incendiaries. This is a settled question. Where then will they go? We wish we could inform our readers that they would abandon their mad project altogether. We have no patience with those who haggle about the right to come here and to hold a Convention."

The "Observer" also gives us the Proceedings of the "Republican County Convention" of Oneida (in which Utica is situated.) He says it was "the largest representtown being fully represented." After other resolutions, (organizing their candidates for the Election, "heartily responding" to the nominations made by the Baltimore Convention, &c. &c.,) they came to the following reso-

Resolved, That we consider an honest and frank op ponent entitled to our respect, but a concealed enemy, who seeks by disguise and deception to carry his principles and measures against the honest wishes of the people, deserving the severest censure; and that it is due to ourselves, and the cause of truth, to express our decided condemnation of the course of an incendiary print at Utica, called "Oncida Standard and Democrat;" a pager Utica, called "Oncida Standard and Democrat;" a paper which is, and always has been opposed to the principles and usages of the Democratic party, and now wears the appearance of friendship merely to deceive the people and to strike a deeper blow at the candidates and measures of the Democracy.

"Resolved, That the members of this Convention appearance of the strike and the strike and the strike and measures of the Democracy.

prove the firm and temperate expression of sentiment made by the meeting of the citizens of Utica, held on the

made by the meeting of the citizens of Utica, held on the Sth inst., in reference to the State Convention proposed to be held by the friends of "Immediate Abolition," in that city, on the 21st inst.

"Resolved, That the citizens of Utica owe it to themselves, to the State, and to the Union, that the contemplated Convention of incendiary individuals, is not permitted to assemble within its corporate bounds—that their Churches, their Court, Academy, and School Rooms be closed against these wicked or deluded men, who, whatever may be their pretensions, are riveting the fetters of the bondman and enkindling the flames of civil strife."

What is precisely the denoument of this Convention, we are yet unable to state. The following articles from the N. York papers of Friday present us with some of its scenes:

(From the New York Evening Post.) "UTICA CONVENTION.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Utica this morning, that the Delegates to the Convention, upwards of four hundred in number, met at Utica at the appointed time, (Wednesday last) organized, adopted a constitution, and were about pro-ceeding with the business connected with the objects of the Convention, when the doors were forced and many persons entered. The Convention finally adjourned without naming a day of meeting. We also learn, from the same source, that the members of the Convention subsequently arranged to hold a meeting at Petersbo-rough on vesterday."

rough on yesterday."

(From the N. V. Evening Star.)

are inclined to believe the first report.

(Mr. Beardsley is one of the ablest members of Congress from New York.)

(From the N. York Journal of Commerce-2 O'clock, P.M.) "THE ABOLITION CONVENTION.—We understand by a Gentleman who arrived this morning from Utica, that the Abolition delegates, to the number of about 400, asthe Abolition delegates, to the number of about 400, assembled on the morning of the 21st, in one of the Churches in that city,—the room granted them by the Common Council having been previously occupied by a large body of Citizens, who on hearing that the delegation had met, repaired to the Church, and finding the doors facilities and the council have them down rushed in, and demanded a stove them down rushed in, and demanded a had met, repaired to the Church, and finding the doors fistened, stave them down, rushed in, and demanded a hearing. This was granted by the Convention, where upon several resolutions were read, the purport of which we are not informed. After this the Convention attempted to proceed to business, but were interrupted by the audience. In the meantime the bells were rung, in order to concentrate the mob, and notify them where the convention was sitting. Accordingly, an assemblage, of about a thousand, repaired to the church, with firehooks, ladders, and ropes, and proceeded to demolish the building. The convention, finding it impossible to probuilding. The convention, finding it impossible to pro-ceed, retired from the church, without receiving any per-sonal injury, except one of the Aldermen of the place, who had his clothes torn off, and was somewhat bruised. ng was not materially injured. It is understood that the convention were in possession of the church about half an hour, in which time they formed the proposed State Society, and adopted the Constitution.
After their dispersion, Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro',
offered them the use of his Church, whither they had gone to finish their sittings. Peterboro' is about 25 miles

It is proper to add, that the person from whom this information was derived, is an Abolitionist. Another gentleman who arrived in the boat from Albany this norning, tuforms us, that it was understood the Convention were followed by the mob, and would not be permit tion were followed by the mob, and would not be permitted to continue their session at Peterborough. The excitement was very great. An individual connected with this establishment proceeded to Utica on Tuesday afternoon, but could not have reached there till Wednesday evening, the day on which the Convention was held. We shall doubtless hear from him this evening or to-morrow morning. In the mean time we have availed morrow morning. In the mean time we have availed ourselves of such information as was within our reach. In the mean time we have availed S .- Since the above was in type, we have receivom which it would seem that the Convention adjourced to Whitesborough, instead of Peterborough. Whitesborough is four miles N. W. of Utica, and is a sort of head quarters of Abolition in Oneida

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL -) "The Abolition Convention met yesterday at Utica, in the 2d Preshyterian Meeting House, organized and adjourned to Whitesborough. Several hundred Abolitionists were in attendance. Much confusion, but no violence occurred." violence occurred.

SCENES AT BOSTON.

(From the Boston Centinet, Wednesday Morning.)

SANS CULOTTE ABOLITONISTS.—In consequence of a meeting of female abolitionists having been called for this evening, in the Chamber over, No. 46 Washingtonstreet, the traders and others in that vicinity have positioned the Mayor and Aldermen, to prohibit the meeting. SCENES AT BOSTON. tioned the Mayor and Aldermen, to prohibit the meeting.
The probability is, that the petitioners suppose that
Thompson is to hold forth, and that they are therefore
the interests of the democratic party secured—we expect to exhibit and to meet a kindred spirit of mutual con-The probability is, that the probability is, that the probability is to hold forth, and that they are therefore apprehensive that it would lead to disturbance of the peace and riot. Silly women were common in the times of Solomon, and of St. Paul, and that they exist in tiese times, is not surprising. Their husbands, fathers and guardians ought to keep them from meddling with public officials of which they are ignorant; but we are not aware that the city authorities have power to prevent a meeting that the city authorities have power to prevent a meeting all as equals, but none as superiors, and a glorious victory is ours. Our ranks are broken, but not defeated that the city authorities have power to prevent a meeting of the kind proposed. Ridicule is the most proper mode of checking the foolish propensities of these disorganizing sans culattes. As to Thompson, he has been silenced." of cheeking the toolish propensities of these disorganizing sans culottes. As to Thompson, he has been silenced."

(Friday Evening's 2 o'clock N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

"Abolition Troubles is Boston.—The Boston Transcript, in a postscript dated 3 o'clock on Wednesday alternoon, says: "A crowd of three or four hundred persons are assembled in front of the Anti-Slavery office. The Mayorhas just addressed them-assuring them that he knows that Thompson is not in the city, and will not present at the Anti-Slavery meeting. The crowd has not, however, dispersed."

-A letter received here from Boston, dated 4 o'clock, P. M. states that the mob had Garrison, with a rope round his neck, and were leading him down State street.—A letter received by Mr. Hudson, of the Merchant's News Room, dated 5 o'clock, does not mention this fact, and we therefore presume it is incorrect."

(From the N. V. Star—P. S. Half j ast one o'clock.)

1 t seems, by verbal accounts, that not finding Thomps in, they seized Garrison, and when the passengers left, at 4 P. M. the mob were leading Garrison down State st. wi 1 a rope round his neck. What they have done with him we know we have a No. him we know not. No further accounts were heard of t ir pr ce-dings."

These indications are calculated to show us how much

the Northern Feeling is enlisted against the Fanatics.-We still trust that the North will put them down.

	ELECTI	O.NS.	
GEORGIAT	e 'Augusta	Constituti ana	list" of the
a recap tulete	s the returns o	f 81 c. untion	for Member
Congress. n	1 86 for Green	or as follows	Lor Lacinoes
Governur	-Schley"		30.341
	Dougherty		97.994
Congress	-Cleectand,		20.621
	Glusewek,		29,924
	Holsey		23,307
	Jackson		29,677
	Beall,		26,663
	Foster,		27.289
	Gamble		27 114
	Wilde		27.332
. The Itali	es are Unios men.		

86 counties for Governor. Counties to be heard from Floyd, Irwin, Lowndes, and Sumter. 81 counties for Members of Congress. To be heard from—Appling, Cass, Floyd, Irwin, Lowndes, Montgo-

mery, Tatuall, Union, and Ware.

Present majority of Schley 2,347. Glascock, highest candidate for Congress, has 2,852 majority over Wilde. It has been ascertained that the complexion of the Legislature just elected, will be as follows, 90 counties:

Majority in the Senate,

Majority on joint ballot, -64
The following Letter from an intelligent Correspondent presents, we have no doubt, a correct view of the

ent presents, we have no doubt, a correct view of the Politics of Georgia:

"As the White-Nullification-Whig papers of this State are already beginning to boast of victory, because the Union candidate for Governor has not obtained as large a majority as our Congressional ticket last year, and as these vain boastings will be reiterated, and no doubt added to by the same kidney papers throughout the United States, in order to affect the prospects of Mr. Van Buren, I deem it necessary to give you a true statement of the facts which have reduced that majority, if reduced it will be, (for I am not so sure yet, that it will be less than Gov. Lumpkin's.)

"Our elections in the upper part of the State, where our majorities are large, have been greatly affected by a tre-

majorities are large, have been greatly affected by a tre-mendous storm of wind and rain which prevailed on the morning of the election; and in most of the counties where we generally get four to one, our majorities have been materially lowered in consequence of the storm; for instance, the county of Habersham, where the number instance, the courty of Habersham, where the number of voters average from 15 to 16 hundred—and in which county our majority is from 800 to a thousand, (see last year's returns,) only voted this year about 8 or 9 hundred, and give us a majority of only four hundred, just half its number of voters last year, and half our majority last year. Thus, in one county only, have we lost nearly 500 votes majority from the effect of the storm. So in the whole upper part of the State, has our majority been affected, not actually reduced; but the people could not turn out. not turn out.
"The most desperate exertions of our opponents to make

The most desperate exertions of our opponents to make the Presidential question bear on our present elections, affected our party but little, say about 300 votes in the State—and Georgia may now be safely calculated on, as thoroughly firm, in favor of Mr. Van Buren—and his

thoroughty firm, in favor of Mr. Van Buren—and his friends will increase instead of diminish.

"The Opposition candidates for Congress were illiberal enough to come out in person against our candidate for Governor, and made bold assertions, which they knew they could not prove, nor did they. I yet believe, when a full return of all the counties shall be heard from, that Schley will equal Gov. Lumpkin's last majority, if not go over it, and our Congressional Ticket will succeed by over 3000. Under all the circumstances, our party is on the increase—Our majority in the Legislature will be about as last year—say about 65.

Talbotton, Ga., Oct. 15." PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvanian of Saturday las xhibits the full returns from all the counties in the State with the exception of Warren, which is not complete, and Potter and McKean—from which it would appear, that Ritner had received 93,863 votes—Wolf 65,203—and Muhlenberg 40,353—giving the combined votes of the two Republican candidates over Ritner a majority of 11,736. The returns of the Poll for and against a Convention were not so complete—but it is probable, that 11.725. The returns of the Poll for and against a Convention were not so complete—but it is probable, that "The Convention has been carried by a handsome majority, and that the People have declared for Reform"—"A consummation most devoutly to be wished for "—as it will retrench the present enormous patronage and power of the Governor of Pennsylvania—who, without the control or advice of a Council, appoints to most of the Wees in the State.

(From the N. V. Evening Star.)

"Utica.—We have two reports from Utica; one is, that the abolitionists met in the Presbyterian Church and organized, and that a committee headed by Mr. Beardsley and Judge Hayden, waited on them on behalf of the citizens, with a request that they would adjourn; and that Gen. Gerrit Smith proposed that the Convention should adjourn to Peterboro', which was finally adopted. Another report is, that they assembled in the church, and that martin Van Buren would obtain the calculation. The following letter from Philadelphia was received yesterday, and speaks with the utmost confidence on the subject:

windows and dispersed them. We Inde A slight cloud has covered the fair character of Penn-"A slight cloud has covered the fair character of Pennsylvania's politics, by the election of an Anti-Masonic Governor—he having a plurality of votes, owing to some indiscreet friends of Mr. Muhlenberg subtracting from the regular candidate a portion of the Democratic vote. The reign of Ritner will be brief, and Van Buren will get the vote of Pennsylvania, as sure as I am now writing to you."

The friends of Muhlenburg and Wolf begin to adopt a more conciliatory language lowards each other. They

Committee, appointed by the friends of Muhlenberg, at Lewisburg, have, on their part, sent forth an Address to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, in which they state, that "Though much has been lost, something has been gained. The necessity for a more thorough union is rendered apparent—the leading principles of Democracy are better developed and more firmly settled than before—and the joint rote of the two portions of the party procen to be about ten thousand over all the elements of opposition combined, which would surely not have been the case, if Gov. Wolf had been in the field against Mr. Ritner alone bined, which would surely not have been the case, if Gov. Wolf had been in the field against Mr. Ritner alone. In looking at the election of President in Pennsylvania, then, we have not only no cause for fear, but much cause for hope, confidence and gratulation. The Democratic party is yet here in all its strength, energy and patriotism, and will nobly redecin itself from momentary disgrace. Nothing is wanting but union, conciliation and mutual forbearance, to ensure to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson the triamphant majority which the De-mocracy of Pennsylvania gave to Andrew Jackson. The first and most important question which it becomes us to consider is, how can this desirable union be secured? We answer, it can only be done by observing the usages and respecting the unequivocal expressions of the opinion of the party of Pennsylvania and of the nation. opinion of the party of Pennsylvania and of the nation."

— They then recommend, in pursuance of the resolution of the Baitimore Convention, the call of a general Democratic Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the Eth January—They say, "It is not for us to determine whether it is expedient or inexpedient to noninate the whole or any part of the electoral ticket, urged upon our acceptance by that portion of our democratic friends who disagreed with us at the late Governor's election. It is the professed object of the supergrees of that ticket to wards. professed object of the supporters of that ticket to sustain the same men and the same principles that we sustain; and if the whole, or if any part of the candidates for electors on that ticket be such men as the democracy of Penn sylvania can confide in—if they be men of undoubted sylvania can confide in—if they be men of undoubted probity, consistency and honor, and if they pledge themselves to vote for Martin Van Buren for President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice President of the U. States, and render this pledge to those entitled to demand it, appointed by the people for that purpose—we submit to our democratic fellow-citizens to decide how they will act on the happening of the whole or any of these contingencies."—
They conclude in the following manner: "We wish to avoid and we will avoid any exciting expression. We avoid and we will avoid any exerting expression. We tender to our friends, and will drink deep of it ourselves, the waters of Lethe-but in doing this we require to see

all as equals, but none as superiors, and a glonous victory is ours. Our ranks are broken, but not defeated—Let us rally at the county meetings, join in the selection of delegates to the convention to be held on the glorious 8th of January—place before the people for support a ticket of electors fairly nominated, and firmly pledged to vote for the people's candidates—VAN BUREN and JOHNSON, and success will be as certain, as the united democracy of Pennsylvania is invincible." The General Committee then recommend to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, to meet in county conventions, on the 26th of December, to nominate Delegates.—We take no part in these arrangements. All that we now venture to express is a sincere hope, that no false pride will neveral the most convention of the Bereit.

97 votes, Bradley (Administration) 71, Paine (Whig)
42—and Jennison 15.—The Legislature had yet been unable to elect a Clerk—on the 18th ballot, Barber had

Mr. Mordecai M. Noah! unable to elect a Clerk—on the 18th ballot, Barber had 76 votes, Weed 69, Pierpont 62, 7 scattering. Onto.—We have carried Gen. Harrison's own State.

The returns, as far as they are received, indicate a most triumphant victory. The following are some of the numerous articles we have on the subject:

[From the Cincinnati Republican.] HAMILTON COUNTY-(Cincinnati.) Price, (Republican) over Gano, (Whig) 285 REPRESENTATIVES. Conclin. Forun. Hosbrook.

*Gen. Harrison's Son-in-Law.
From the above it will be seen, that the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket for the House of Representatives received 526 more votes than the highest can didate on the Opposition ticket, and 575 votes above the lowest candidate on the Opposition. While the lowest candidate on the Democratic ticket received 248 votes more than was received by the highest, and 6.7 more than was received by the lowest. Whig candidate. The average majority of our highest candidate over the Whig ticket is 63.). The average of the lowest 561. The four Democratic Representatives are elected by an average

The friends of General Harrison were active for weeks The friends of General Harrison were active for weeks previous to the election. In almost every ward in the city, a Harrison meeting was held, at which resolutions strongly condemnatory of the Administration—of Mr. V. Buren and Col. Johnson, the nominees for President and V. President at the Baltimore Convention, were passed, and the claims of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, urged. and the claims of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, urged. These resolutions were accompanied by the announcement of a ticket, which was termed the Harrison or Whig ticket, and the sympathies and prejudices of the community were invoked in terms most pathetic, to sustain the ticket. Well, the candidates upon this ticket have experienced a Waterloo defeat. Not one save the candidate for Treasurer, is elected. They have lost their Senator by upwards of 300 votes; and their Representatives by a still greater majority. Yet they persist in representing it as no test of Gen. H.'s strength. After using every endeavor to make the election a test-after presenting it as no test of Gen. H's strength. After using every endeavor to make the election a test—after assuring us that the Hamilton county election would exhibit the popularity of Gen. Harrison—in his own county, it is now denied by them that it was made a question. If the election which has just terminated so favorably to the Republican cause, was not a test of the strength of the Gen., his friends in this county may despair of ever making a test; for never was a community so belaves of the Gen., his friends in this county may despair of ever making a test; for never was a community so belabored as this has been, ever since the Louisville farce, to get up an excitement in his behalf, with the view to operate upon the elections.

The returns from some of the adjacent counties have been received. They are most favorable to the Administration.

In Clermont county, we learn from the Ohio Sun, Mr Medary, the Democratic candidate, has been elected.—
The county has also elected an Administration Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer and Auditor.

Warren Co.—Whig ticket elected.

Montgomery, Van Buren triumphant. Butler, Franklin County.—Mr. Read, the Democratic candi-

date for the Legislature, by about 250 majority. This county has also elected a Democratic Sheriff.

Pickaway County.—Morgan, the Administration candidate, has received a majority over the Whig candidate, Florence, of 45.

One Democrat and one Whig have been elected in this

county to the House of Representatives.

The two last named counties comprise one Senatorial Florence, the Whig candidate for Senator in this Distriet, (Franklin and Pickaway counties.) is elected. The defeat of Morgan, his opponent, is attributable, says the Hemisphere, to his not being sufficiently known in the

from a letter dated Dayton, (O.) October 17, 185. . "The battle is fought and over. We have received intelligence from the surrounding counties in the Miami valley, the stronghold of General Harrison. The members of the Legislature, as far as ascertained, stand thus:

independence and now stable erect in the proteof Democracy."

"We have gained a Democratic Senator in Rosspand in the House we have gained one in Mongouery, (probably two) one in Pickaway two in Ross, one in Stark, one in Washington, and one in Belmout and have lost one Representative in Guerney.

"We think we may say to our friends—the State is safe,

"We learn that the Adomistration candidates for the House of Representatives have succeeded in Trumbuli and Portage Counties.

Last year, all three were Opposition men.

"The Opposition have elected the Senator in Portage County."

[Columbus Remissaers, 197, 197.

"The Opposition have elected the Sonator in Pastage County," [Columbis Hemisphere, Oct. 16.]

Belnost County.—" One of the warmest political struggles (at least on the part of the Whigs) that the county ever passed through, has just terminated; and we are happy to say, has resulted in a MOST COM-PLETE VICTORY for the Democracy. The result of the contest, was looked upon with deep interest by the whole State, as well as our county—and the glorious defeat of the Whigs will be a source of deep lamentation to their party in Ohio. The strongest men in their ranks were brought out, and the most desperate means were they even overstepped the common bounds of honorable contention, and descended to the lowest schemes and ar-

the cest that could be conceived of, we are compelled to view our success as a SPLENDID DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!"—st. Clairsville Gazette.

The Warren Chronicle, (Opposition,) of the 15th says:
"By the official returns of the election, it will be seen that we are 'sold to the Dutch!" Not a single Whig is elected. Our opponents, although they cannot boast of their 'cool thousand' majority, as they did two years ago, have fairly won the race."

their 'cool thousand' majority, as they did two years ago, have fairly won the race."

Still Another!—The Elyria Republican, (Lorain county.) of October 15, says:—"Although we are unable to furnish the returns from all the towns, enough is known to render it certain that the entire Democratic ticket is elected, for the first time, by an overwhelming majority!"

And almost Another!—The Ravenna Courier (Portage county.) of October 15. says:—"The election is over, but sufficient returns have not yet been received to satisfy us of the entire result. Enough, however, is known to satisfy us that the Democratic candidates for Treasurer, Representative, and Prosecuting Attorney, are elected, the latter by a majority of several hundred."

A slip from the Columbus Hemisphere office of the 17th

gives the returns from more than 45 counties, from which it may be "seen, (says the Hemisphere,) that the Democrats have 7 Senators; the Whigs 3. In the last Senate the same districts stood 6 Whigs, 4 Demo-erats. Eight more districts to hear from. In the House, the returns thus far give 31 Democrats, and 12 Whigh The same counties stood last year, 23 Whigs and 21 De The victory is complete !"

This is indeed a sweeping victory—and it bears a por-tentous lesson to Mr. Ewing, the Whig Schutor, whose vacancy is to be filled by the next Legislature—as well as to the friends of Gen Harrison—every where! VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling Gazette (Whig) of the 21st gives the following returns:
"Senatorial election.—The following is the result of the

election held in this county (Ohio) on Monday to supply the vacancy in the Senate of this State, occasioned by the death of Col. McCny:

Good, (Adm.) Parriott, (Whig.)

Wheeling, 107 105

West Lilerty, 27 82

-104 -187 -194 Add Parriott's majority in Tyler, Good's vote in Ohio,

Parriott's present majority, 58
"Marshall county votes to morrow. Col. Parriott is expected to receive there 100 majority.—With this added to his present majority, he will go to Brooke on Monday. That county is strongly Jacksonian, and may overcome his majority. The result is looked upon as very doubtful."

NOAH-IANA.

"To day is the Utica Abolition Convention. The Common Council allowed them to have the School-House, but the Regesty Johnsheld a meeting and resolved, in effect, that they should not assumble. We expect a row."—Nouth's Star.

The "Regency Folks" are, of course, Van Buren's friends. Does the Hypocrite mean to cast a siur upon them, for attempting to put down the Convention—after all his card too about the South and against the Abolitionists?—Out upon him! He has only been using the Slave Question for insidious political purposes—to wound Van Buren.—Hear, too, what his worthy colleague of the Washington Telegraph says on the same topic:

"The Van Boundows titles are making the next streams exertions to prevent the meeting of the Convention. They think it will be a great point gained."

And would it not be so for the whole Union?—Hear

would it not be so for the whole Union?-Hear

And would it not be so for the whole Union?—Hear too what Noah further says:

"Ritchie says (Georgia is safe." How esfe? Does the Eaquing mean is said, by being safe? Can any course be more traitorous than that of setting one portion of the people of a Slave State quarrelling with the other, about Neilinestian and Union, to benefit Northern near, whose friends, the abolitionists, are aloning at the destruction of the whole South? Cannot the South at once perceive, that to be seener, they must be switted? They must raily on a must who lives among them."

Still harping upon Mr. V. Buren !- Why should we now Still harping upon Mr. V. Butch!—Why should we note rally upon a man who lives a mong us? Is Noah prepared to aplit the Union? If we determine to go for a Southern man, because he is of the South, the North will go for a Northern man. And if note, why not every time the President is to be elected? The contest will thus always therefore, we certainly believe, will eventually lead to a happy termination of all difficulties with that country. be a sectional one-and how long could the Union stand against such shocks?

thy of the support of the Southrons? Fie upon you, Mr. Mordecai M. Noah!

On this very question, the "Regency Folks" are cooperating with us.—The Rome Telegraph of the 20th, says: "We had the vanity to believe that Rome would not be disgraced by the attendance of any of her citizens in that Convention; but in this we have been mistaken. There are some few who are determined to go, whose names, to the discredit of our village, and to their great satisfaction, will probably appear conspicuously displayed as the friends of immediate emancipation. We rejouce, however, that their number is small. There are, to our knowledge, but two of them who have ever acted with the Republican party, and one of these, we have been informed, has become convinced that he has got into bad company, and has expressed a wish to get out of it. If there are any belonging to our ranks who are acting with the Ab-litionists, we hope they will be marked.—Republicans cannot honor them with their considence and support." The Eastern Argus justly rebukes the N. Y. Eve. Star, and Richmond Whig, for their attempts to calumniate Mr. V. B.—and says truly, that "Perhaps no expression of a man's views on any subject could be more distinct, more clearly divested of all doubt and incapable of misinterpretation, than Mr. Van Baren's letter to Judge Schley of Georgia, taken in connexion with the Athany Resolutions, which were designed to form part of that communication. But the malicious criticisms of the Star and Whig affect to see nothing in them but a lame and halting denunciation of the abolitionists, and a disinchination to put an effectual stop to their incendiary efforts by a resort to such measures as the future movements of the fanatics may require. the abolitionists, and a disinclination to put an effectual stop to their incendiary efforts by a resort to such measures as the future movements of the fanatics may require.—
With such prints it were uscless to reason, with any hope of extorting the least semblance of candor or truth. They are bent on making the most for their narrow minded partisan interests out of the present abolition excitement, careless of the deep injury the vital welfare of the Union may receive in this conflict of heartless partisans at the South with a few equally profligate and desperate madmen at the North. The candid citizens of the South, whatever they may think of the Vice President as a politician, must approve the readiness with which he has responded to a call for his views on this exciting topic, and the soundness of his opinions both in relation to the power of the federal government respecting slavery, and as to the manner in which the fanatics should be dealt with in the non-slave-holding States."

"A Sign.—The abolition men in Ohlo supported the Van Buren ticket."—Meater Acad again!

Now what says the Wheeling Times (a genuine Whig) in attempting to break the force of the Whig Defeat in Oh o?—

"The Auti-Massons, Abolitionists, and McDevellites, headed by "The Auti-Massons, Abolitionists, and

Oh o?—
"The Auti-Masons, Abolitionists, and McDewellites, headed by one Rice of the mismaned Cleveland, "Whig," are assisting the enemies of a free Government on the Reserve, by endoavoring to load cown the Whig party with those abountations; but we yet trust than the returns from that section will show the Reserve still true to her

welf."

"The New York Times jocosely declares, that the awfulbeat in Pennsylvania, will fitther strengthen Yan Buron—If Ohio follows with the Regency must look out for New York. We would not underwrite the State of New York, for any premium, if Pennsylvania and Ohio go off in solid column against the Magician. Look out for reak rs, we say. This State gets spasses now and then, "—Neah Again. Again.

A Siga.—The Camden (N. J.) Journal says: "Gen. Harrison, whis will doubtless be the prominent emplicate for the Presidency in og

A Sign.—The Camden (N. J.) Journal says: "Gen. Harrison, who will doubtless be the preminent emolidate for the Presidency in opposition to the Baltimore nominee, pledges himself, if elected, to serve but one term of four years,"—1b.

This "King of Israel" is equal to Daniel himself, in the interpreting of Signs.—Now, what does he say to the very significant Signs which have appeared in Ohio?—Gen. Harrison's friends are beaten, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, in his own State! What does this Sign portend, Mr. Noah? Can Gen. H. hope to carry N. York, Pennsylvania, &c., &c., when he cannot even carry his own State? Will he be able to persuade the Whigs, Whis he could be the plant of the plant of the same that the their favorite candidate, when he has own State? Will he be able to persuade the Whigs, that he ought to be their favorite candidate, when he has so I ttle capital of his own to bring into the firm? Will even your twinkling Star shine upon him, when he is in such "dim Eclipse" in his own State? Can he become the prominent candidate of the Whigs, in opposition to the "Little Magician?" The General says, "If elected' he will serve but a single term. That little word "if" is a great Diplomatist.

"Mississippi.—It is rumored that Poindexter may be re-elected to
the Senate. If that takes place, Blair is pledged to throw himself in

the l'otomac."
This is another of Noah's Signs-Does he sport such

This is another of Noah's Signs—Does he sport such paragraphs only to test the gullibility of his readers?—Can he believe them, himself? Does he believe in the possibility of Poindexter's re-election?—The Jackson "Mississippian" of the 9th inst, upon the spot, and a man of credibility, assures us, that "From all the information we can gather concerning the prospects of Mr. Walker (for Schater of the U.S.) they are of the most flattering character. There can be supported by the second of the U.S.) character. There can remain now but little doubt of his election. In the new counties his popularity is over-whelming, and in various parts of the State from which whelming, and in various parts of the State from which we continue to receive accounts, he seems to be the general favorite."—(The same Mississippinn adds, that the election of Major Edwards, as also Claiborne's, is now certain, for Congress—and of Mr. Runnels, the present Governor.) that "The accounts which we continue to receive from the different sections of the State are high-favorable to the success of the democratic candidate for Governor. It is as it should be—the is the conditions. Governor. It is as it should be .- He is the candidate

the people."

Reader! what will you think of the Discretion or the Truth of the Hunter-up of equivocal Signs?—What is the word of such an Editor as M. M. N., worth? As Swift says, not a "Cherry Stone."

Friend Poulson came out for Gen. Harrison, upon the whole State, as well as our county—and the glorious defeat of the Whigs will be a source of deep lamentation to their party in Ohio. The strongest men in their ranks were brought out, and the most desperate means were exerted to secure their election, but all failed; and when we take into consideration the fact, that nothing was left undone by the Opposition to carry their point—that they even overstepped the common bounds of honorable means of the United States—satisfied as we are, that he will receive the almost unanimous support of every free cilizens of the Vision. mous support of every free citizen of the Union, without

distinction of party."

Our whirligig neighbor (of the Whig) exclaims, "We are now many degrees removed from the persuasion that the Presidential Election is now decided; for if Pennsylvania voted on Tuesday, as was generally ex-pected, the success of Gen. Harrison becomes extreme-ly probable.—The causes that carried her people so unan mously for Gen. Jackson—causes inherent in the mass of mankind, and of invincible strength, particularly with the German population of this country, are now enlisted for Gen. II. He, too, is a victorious General, and as such his name is familiar to the lowest ignorance, "&c. "He is not the man whom we prefer, but he is the man in whom we would gladly acquiesce, and whose election would be followed by less party turbulence, heat and re

sentment, than probably any other," &c..." We really believe that for the Union and its stability, the election of Gen. Harrison would be the happiest discumstance that could be." Thus, they go ahead—of all changes and chances!—
But what says Gen. H.'s own State? What says his own
Domicile and stronghold, Cincinnati? Gone against
thin, dead shot! Will be receive the vote of every
"free citizen of the Union," when he cannot carry even
his own State? What say ye, men of discretion? Those,
who think theire before they say?

who think twice, before they speak once? Where is Gen. Harrison's stronghold? * What move will the Piebald Coalition next make?

A new Thing-under the Sun! The last Annapolis Republican has an elaborate arti-The last Annapolis Republican has an elaborate article of a singular, and most amusing character. The object is to prove, that Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected in the Electoral Colleges—and that kis only "chance of success is, by keeping the Whigs divided, and getting the election into Congress—and that it is the Whigs who liave every thing to lose by remaining so divided as to allow their opponents that chance of beating them, when it is so obvious that they have an overwhelming majority, if they will but concentrate. It is out of the question to suppose they will not. We believe they will—and that the Vanites will be spared the awful prediction much they pretend to hold in such dread, of the election going to the House. Yes, spared it to their own dire mortification."

own dire mortification."
Really, this is queer enough! Highly as we had heard of Mr. V. B., as a Magician, we did not once suspect before, that it was he who was "keeping the Whigs divided." What! Is it he all this time, who has been working the wires of Hammond, and Noah, and all that

The fact is, we believe that the Whigs do not know The fact is, we believe that the Whigs do not know what to be at.—They are not yet satisfied whether it is their interest to run for the Colleges or for Congress—to run one or several candidates. They are frequently too tuntalized by the varying signs of the times. If to-day they take up a candidate, whom they consider as "available," (as for example, Gen. Harrison.) why, to-morrow the unkind foot comes to blight his present.

as for example, Gen. Harrison,) why, to-morrow the unind frost comes to blight his prospects.

Give us a single horse to cope with, and we shall be
perfectly content? We are utterly opposed to any election by the House of Representatives—and so is every
Van Buren man, with whom we have conversed—and so,
we undertake to say, is Mr. V. B. himself—the Annapohis Republican to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The N. Y. Commercial says:

"We learn, in confirmation of the late rumors, that ofcial intelligence has been received at Washington that emnity until farther explanation from the President

which of course will never take place."

The article we copy from the Globe, seems to counsenance this runnur. But we say with Webb of the N. York Courier, in remarking on the prior paragraph from the Globe, declaring the President's perfect readiness to sanction Mr. Forsyth's adoption of Mr. Livingston's last

"It is with infinite ratisfaction we transfer the follow ing lines from the afficial paper, The Globs, to our columns, for it conveys to us the assurance that the President is willing to do, in the present State of our relations with France, all that he can do with honor to the

and against such shocks?

But why abandon Van Buren? Is he not a friend of Globes which the President is said to have addressed to on the 20th of December, to nominate Delegates.—We take no part in these arrangements. All that we now venture to express is a sincere hope, that no false pride will prevent the most complete re-union of the Republican Party.—We will not permit ourselves to doubt the fact. The results will be most triumphant—they will place Ritneron a bed of thorns.

Version:—"The triangular war," as the N. Intelligence calls it, "still continues." No Governor yet

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The meeting in Florence by the Van Buren men has set the ball in motion in Alabama. Similar meetings have been called in Madison, Tuscalcosa, Green and Montgomery. The notice in Madison county (Huntsville) has been signed by more than 300 citizens, and only six out of the twenty-four or fiv- papers in circulation, had been received. This movement will be a general one in the State—for bringing out a State Convention in Tuscalcosa, to n-minate a Van Buren Eelectoral Ticket in the course of the winter.

The Democratic v-tes of Franklin, and adjoining counties, was to have been held on the 19th inst. for the

counters, was to have been held on the right hist. For the purpose of considering the propriety of recommending a State Convention of Kentucky, on the Sth January, to nominate an Electoral Ticket. &c. The meeting is called by the State Central Committee.

The friends of Judge White have laid Mr. Guild's Resolution up a the table, by a vote of 50 to 22. Such are the bitter fruits of the Judge's friendship! The very first State, which should have exerted herself to wipe off the foul blot from the character of her own President, is now to be put asleep, by the influence of Judge White! Yet the Judge calls himself the friend of Andrew Jack-

New more on the Chess Board !- A long Preamble and New more on the Chess Board!—A long Freamble and Resolution are before the Senate of Tennessee, for recommending to the People of the U. States Hugh Lawson White, "as a man eminently qualified to fill the office of President"—approving generally of the principles and policy of the administration of Gen. A. Jackson, &c., &c. They have been laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TEXAS.

The copious accounts we furnish this morning are very important. In all probability, Texas is now at war with Mexico.!—It is said, that the Administration is attempting to negotiste with Santa Anna for the annexation of this fine country to the U. States.—It is the great stumbling-block in the way of his centralizing the whole country—And the people of Texas will never abandon their federal Rights under the Constitution.—They talk of declaring their Independence of Mexico. Would it not be better for them to enter the great Confederacy of the U. States—which would protect their political rights, land titles, and dearest interests?

The following are a part and portion of the Whig Resolutions, adopted at Spirgle'd, Mass. The Boston Atlas says the Resolutions "cover the whole ground, and merit attentive consideration from our Whig brethren

throughout the St. te:
" It so'ced, There ore, That, under such circumstances we do most cordially and earlyhtically concur in the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER, for the Presidency of the United States. To him, the most powerful and successful expounder and defender of the Constitution, may the administration of the Government, under the previsions of that instrument, be most safely and approximate contented.

in the encouragement of native industry, and of every spacies of enterprise, calculated to promote public and private prosperity, to increase the numbers, diversify the pursuits, and augment the happiness of the great mass of the community, who look to their own labor for their

"Resideed, That we are advocates of equal rights, of freedom of speech and of the passs, and of universel edu-

There is in type—and unavoidably omitted, to make room for the very interesting intelligence from

Wellsburg, (Brooke co...) Oct. 15—The character of the Va. Legislature, during its three last sessions, furnishes ample evidence of the necessity of the people sustaining their own principles by voting only for auch candidates as entertain the same sentiments with themselves. Personal and sectional attachments, and voting only in reference to them, are unworthy of a people who set a proper estimate on correct principles, on the value of liberty, and of a representative government. Never did a period since the commencement of our government exhibit such depravity of sentiment—such assumptions of power—such derelictions of duty—and such baseness of management, as has been developed by members of the Virginia Legislature and of the Senate of the United States. In these individuals elected by Democratic communities, and by Democratic States, have denied the right of instruction, a prime principle in every representative government, and refused to obey the will of the constinent body. This state of things is calculated to awaken every lover of liberty and representative government to a just sense of his own rights to a wateful and exceptions. WELLSBURG, (Brooke co.,) Oct. 15 .- The character of state of things is calculated to awaken every lover of liberty and representative government to a just sense of his own rights, to a watchful and assistance are for their preservation, in no case trusting power where there is probable evidence that it will be abused, and to hold a

probable evidence that it will be abused, and to hold a tight rein, at all times, over the repeasentatives.

At all times, but the more especially in times like these, it is absolutely necessary for the people to know the political sentiments of those who are candidness for their suffrages. A thorough knowledge of the rights and interests they possess as freemen, a knowledge of those measures of national policy, and of the opinions and semitiments of candidates for office—in reference to them, are indispensibly necessary, that the people may give their votes understandingly: for, where the people are ignorant of the principles of those who wish to become their representatives, there can be no certainty that they heir representatives, there can be no certainty that they

will be properly represented.

At this important period in our own immediate affairs, when we have a Senator to elect to full the vacasey occasioned by the death of Col. McCoy, it gives us much pleasure by publishing the following correspondence, to make the public acquainted with the political sentiments and opinions of Major Good. The sentiments expressed in his letter, will be found in accordance with the views generally entertained by the friends of the present Administration. It gives us n.uch pleasure to sent Administration. It gives us noteh pleasure to com-municate these opinions, the more especially as Major Good is not generally known in this portion of the dis-trict. The citizens friendly to the Administration and to its measures, will hait them with pleasure; and will no doubt warmly sustain the man who will be the organ of their will, and whose talents will be employed in a dicating the principles and been dear to them.— Gazette.

Wellsburg, Oct. 7, 1835. dicating the principles and measures which have long

Wellsburg, Oct. 7, 1835.

Sin—The right which the citizens have, to be made acquainted with the opinions and principles of the candidates who desire their suffrages, is, we believe, generally admitted. Indeed, it is necessary that such knowledge should be made public, that all should yote understandingly at the public who are intended. lingly at the polls who are intrusted with the rights

So far as we can learn, there are, at this time, but two candidates out to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the death of Col. McCoy, namely, Col. Parriott and yourself. Col. Parriott has frequently been before the citizens of his county, as a candidate for their suffrages; has frequently been elected, and thereby his political principles are well known in every portion of the district. This is not the case with yourself. Various and, indeed, opposite suppositions have been entertained with regard to your political principles since you have appeared as a candidate. That we had one political friends—nay, indeed, that all the citizens of the District may be followed to prove the control of the district may be followed to prove the control of the district may be followed to prove the control of the principles of the District may be followed to prove the control of the principles of the prin may be fully and properly acquainted with your political sentiments on some of the political questions which are the subjects of public discussion, is the reason we have addressed this note to you, and to which an early answer

is respectfully solicited.

The topics to which we would especially call your atthe topics to which we would especially call your at-tention are, the re-chartering of the United States Bank, or that of any other similar banking institution by the Federal Government in its stead; the question of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government; the question of Nullification and Secession; the Right of Instruction, with your opinion of the extent to which it may be cartied; and whether you approve and would sustain the nomination of President and Vice President made by the Baltimore Convention.

It is, sir, from no unfriendly spirit that we seek for,

and are anxious to obtain, your opinions on the various subjects which we have proposed. We do it also with the intention of giving it publicity through the medium

Very respectfully your fellow-citize MOSES CONGLETON, JACOB DECAMPS, CAMPBELL TARR JAMES MARSHALL, T. SERVICE WM. TARR JOHN AGNEW, WM. MAYHALL, JOHN MILLER

To Moses C. Good, Esq.

Wheeling, October 8, 1835. Gentiemen: —I received your communication of the 7th ult., this morning, and it affords me pleasure in answering your inquiries, to make known my political sen-

wering your inquiries, to make known my political sentiments to the citizens of the district.

Upon the subject of the U.S. Bank, I am opposed to re-ciartering the present U.S. Bank, or chartering any other similar banking institution, by the federal government. The power of such an institution, if abused, would be dangerous to the liberties of the country; and, it seems to me, opposed to the spirit and principles of the salutary checks and balances so wisely adapted in our system of republican givernment, to create any nower, the abuse

checks and balances so wisely adapted in our system of republican government, to create any power, the abuse of which, could endanger its permanency.

As to the power of the General Government over the subject of Internal Improvements, my opinion is, that it is confined to improvements of a national character.

On the subject of Nullification and Secession, my opinion is decidedly apposed to both. I think no State has a right to pronounce a law of Congress unconstitutional and resist its execution. When a law is passed, it is by the concurrence of both Houses of Congress, with the approval of the President; or in case of his negation of a bill, by two-thirds of both Houses, these three being coordinate branches of the Legislative Department of the Government, and each deciding by its vote the constitutionality of its acts, their decision thus solemnly given, can only be revised by the Judiciary. The Constitution provides a remedy (and the only legitimate one) for any provides a remedy (and the only legitimate one) for any oppressive exercise of the power of the General Government towards the States, in its provision for amend-

ing that instrument.
On the subject of Secession, my views are equally opposed to any such doctrine as a peaceable and constitu

By the adoption of the Federal Constitution, each State solemnly bound itself to the whole, and the whole to each, for the purposes therein contained, and no State has a right to violate that solemn compact by seceding. The others have a right to hold her to that compact and maintain their Union. I deem the doctrines of Nullification and Secession as nothing more nor less than revolutionary rights, the offspring of a common parent, and tending alike directly to disorganization and anarchy.

On the subject of Instruction. In the frame of our Federal and State Governments, the representative feature in both is carefelly preserved; it is, indeed, the very essence of our Republican Governments, both State and Federal, that they are representative. In our State representation, the Right of Instruction, and the duty to obey, seem to me to be unquestionable. It is the will of the constituent body which is to be done, not that of the representative. It is true, that upon matters of general legislation, the representative acts on his own judgment and opinions, and this by the consent and approbation of his constituents, who elect him because of their confidence in his judgment and integrity; but if upon a given subject they deem it proper to instruct him, or he otherwise knows their will, it is his duty to execute it, except from conscientious scruples he cannot; in such case, he should resign his trust. from conscientious scruples he cannot; in such cas

should resign his trust.

The same views are applicable to the Representatives of the States in the Senate of the U. States. The Legislatures of the States, have a right to instruct their Senators on all matters of legislation. The Legislature seems to me to be the legitimate organ to reflect the will of the State, being the constitutional power to appoint, is so to instruct. Their appointment is a trust executed by the immediate Representatives of the people, and for them—and in case of instructions given, the Senator cannot violate them; but if he cannot, conscientiously obey, his only course seems to be to resign. I deem the doctrine of instruction, an essential property of reprepetrine of instruction, an essential property of repre-

The above is a hasty sketch of my sentiments on the various topics suggested; but my time would not admit of more than a mere synopsis, and that too, prepared in great haste; but I hope it will sufficiently inform the citizens of the District of my political sentiments.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. GOOD.

To Messrs. Moses Congleton, Jacob Decamps, Campbell Tarr, James Marshall, T. Service, Richard Waugh, Wm. Tarr, John Agnew, William Mayhall, and John Mille.

If Nortee.—There will be a meeting of the friends of the Administration, in the county of Amherst, at the Court-house, on the first day of November court next, for the purpose of appointing some suitable Delegate to represent them at a General Meeting of the Republican Members of the next Legislature, to form a ticket of Electors for the election of a Fresident and Vice President of the United States.

Outsher 29

In pursuance of a notice published in the Richmond Enquirer, requesting the citizens of the several counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Nottoway and Prince Edward, to send delegates to a Convention, to be holden this day at Prince Edward Court House, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent the district in the Senate of Virginia, a Convention of delegates from the counties of Nottoway, Lunenburg and Prince Edward, met this 19th October, 1835, at Prince Edward Court House—and was duly organized by calling James Madison to the Chair, and appointing William A. Stone Secretary. And the names of the delegates being called, the following gentlemen answered to their names,

As Delegates from Lunenburg - Wm. A. Stone, Haney Hatchet, Joel Blackwell, jr., Ellison Clark, and Nicholas Hatchet, Joel Blackwell, jr., Ellison Clark, and Nicholas E. Davis.

From Nottoicay—William Fitzgerald, Robert Fitzgerald and Wm. A. Scott—and.

From Prince Edward—Nathaniel E. Venable, Henry

From Frince Edward—Nathaniel E. Venable, Henry N. Watkins and James Madison.
And there being no delegation present from Charlotte, Thomas C. Spencer from Charlotte being present, was requested to take a seat with the Convention.
Whereupon, Dr. Archibald Camerell, of Nottoway was nominated as a suitable candidate—and the question being put, the Convention concurred unanimously in recommending. question being put, the Convention concurred unanimously in recommending Dr. Archimald Campell, of Notioway, to the People of the District, as a suitable candidate Thomas C. Spencer, although not sitting as a delegate, was requested to give his opinion of the nomination—Upon which he expressed his entire concurrence with the Convention.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Richmond Enquirer and the Petersburg Constellation.

JAMES MADISON, Chairman.

JAMES MADISON, Chairman.

JAMES MADISON, Chairman.

WM. A. Stone, Sceretary.

P. S. From information, received since the meeting of the Convention, there are reasons to believe that the non-appearance of a delegation from Charlotte, was owing to no disinclination to unite in such a plan, but merely to accidental neglect—and that Charlotte will heartily concur—Dr. Campbell is every way worthy of the confidence of the People of the District. He has good talents and excellent information. He is of the very best standing as a gentleman of integrity and moral worth, and a firm, consistent, unflinching Democratic Republican.

GENTLEMEN-I find yourselves and a North Carolina paper, making a guess why Mr. Leigh did not come out with his Mechicaburg Speech. Neither of you, in my spinion, has hit the nail on the head. It was because "he could not come." The gentleman has overrated himself. He has been pinned for his other declarations and speeches, until he is afraid. The writer now dares him to publish his Mecklenburg Speech. He has said enough already to make the

MARRIAGES. Marsiad, in Hanover, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Pollard, en Tuesday, the 20th instant, by the Rev. George Woodbridge, the Hon. Seaton Grantland, member of Congress, from Georgia, to Miss Catharine M. Dabney, daughter of the late Capt. George Dabney,

lauber.

Barried, on Wednesday evening, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Isaac.
Cochran, Capt. William Baldwin, of Belleville, Prince Edward county, to Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of Major William Gaines, of Aspin Grove, Charlotte.

Marfeed, on Friday the Lith instant, by the Rev. Clement Read, Dr. William A. Fuqua, to Miss Mary Jane, chiest daughter of Claiborne Barkelale, Esq.—all of Charlotte county.

Married, in Lexington, Va., on Thursday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Ruffner, William A. Cocke, Esq. of Cumberland county, to Miss Elizabeth R., daughter of the late Col. Thomas Preston.

DEATHS.

Died, on Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, after a brief, but severe illness, Mary Ann Frances Toler, wife of Richard H. Toler, in the 25th year of her age. She left two children, one only seven days cid. Mrs. Toler had been, for a aumber of years, a piane member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. God, whom she chose in youth as her guide, and to whose service she in subsequent life was sincerely devoted, was her support and consolution in her last hours. In the immediate view of death, with strong confidence in the atonement, she caseld say, "5ht Father! Thy will be done!" While many becaused friends weep and the church mourns, she or doubt rejoices with her God. "Precious in the vight of the Lord is the death of his saints."—Impedbarg Virginians.

MRL westory Syntyne.—We are exceedingly paiced to stats, that Mr. James Rove, the partner of Mr. R. Russell, in the mangement of the New Gileans, Nashville, Lonisville and Cincinnati Theatres, put a pariod to his existence, in Nashville, a few days since, by shooting himself with a pisted. The rash set was committed on Friday evening the 2d inst. The bail penetrated his breast, and he lingered until Saturday evening when he died. Mr. Rowe was a highly respectable and estimable man, and has left behind him several children and a large circle of friends to lament his melancholy death, As Mr. Rowe was doing a prosperous believes, and in very independent circumstances, no cause for the herrible dead can be assigned, unless it he attributed to his afficient in the death of his accumplanced wife, a few months since, in New Orleans. Since that event, he has appeared miserably dejected, and, at times, so malancholy as to border on derangement. We had curself a letter from him, written but a few days before his death, which gives evident marks of his mind having been in an unsentled state.—Cincinnati Whig.

Rich'd Wholesale Prices Current.

Tonacco-Lags	\$5.50 a	6.50	Cotton Yarns, sup.	5 a 19.28 a 23
Common refused	6.50 a	7.50	Sugar, brown	8 l.9 a 11.1-9
Passed com. to mid.	6.50 a	8.00	Brandy, Cog., gall.	9.9 a 11.7
Good and inco	9.50 a 11.00	Fine manufacturing 19.00 a 25.00	Fine manufacturing 19.00 a 25.00	
Fine manufacturing 19.00 a 25.00	Walkey	6 a 00	County	6 a 00
Cotton Yarns—good 95
St. Domingo Mahogany, from 10 to 15 coats per foot.
Honduras, 7 to 10 do.
Veneers, bindo and crotch, 5 to 10 do. COUNTRY FURS.

osa 10

rat 10 1-2

go Otter

PRICES OF STOCKS.
U. S. Bank . 109
Bunk Va., (Richd. sales) 114
Richmond and Pred'ksley, R. R.
Stock \$10 per share above pur.
gry Supplies of Country Flour very light, and in good demand at quotations. Wheat scarce, and in demand. FITO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber having returned to the city, he will therefore continue the Comb making and repairing bosiness at his same old stand, a few doors below the old Market-house, where he will repair and alter old shell combs superior to any done in the State or elsewhere. Having served a regular ap-prenticeship at the above business, be justifies himself in presenting his claim to this community for patronage. My brother, George Pettus, who advertised in the Com-

her a few days since, has declined carrying on the ent, after or repair, can, by leaving them at my shop, have them made so as to look equal to new, and will warrant them to be as durable where mended as any part of the comb, and he will polish them in a handse

October 16.

sentative government.

I approve the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and R.
M. Johnson for President and Vice President, and will stain that nomination.

The above is a hasty sketch of my sentiments on the

The Administration will be a meeting of the friends